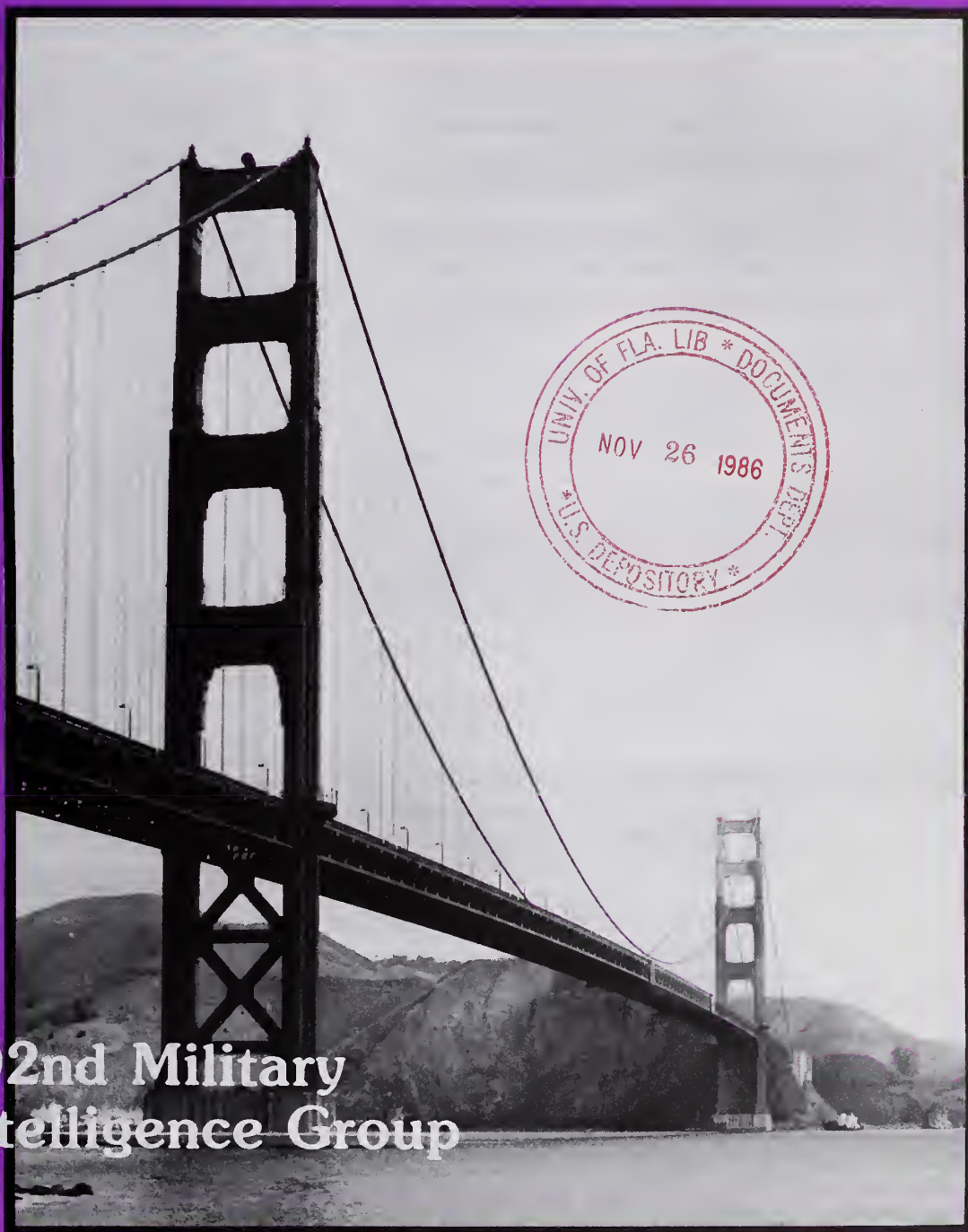


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INSCOM *Journal*

October 1986



**902nd Military
Intelligence Group**

VIEWPOINT

"Discipline is the soul of an army. It makes small numbers formidable; procures success to the weak and esteem to all."

—Gen. George Washington

"He who seeks only applause from without has all his happiness in another's keeping."

—Oliver Goldsmith,
British writer

"Truth is such a rare thing, it is delightful to tell it."

—Emily Dickinson,
American poet

"Love your neighbor, yet don't pull down your hedge."

—Benjamin Franklin

"Experience is a good school, but the fees are high."

—Heinrich Heine,
German poet

"Better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to speak out and remove all doubt."

—Abraham Lincoln

"Some people can stay longer in an hour than others can in a week."

—William Dean Howells,
American novelist

The Cover

Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. The 902d Military Intelligence Group maintains offices from coast to coast.

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DEPUTY COMMANDER
Brig. Gen. George J. Walker

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INSCOM *Journal*

October 1986

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Note: There was no September issue of the INSCOM Journal.

Next Month

The U.S. Army Foreign Language Training Center, Europe will be featured in the November issue of the INSCOM Journal. The Foreign Language Center was created in October 1982.

Yorktown: 'Shrine of Victory'

By the Honorable John O. Marsh Jr.,
Secretary of the Army

I would like to address Yorktown from three vantage points:

- First, that of reminiscences;
- Secondly, assessments and the lessons to be learned; and,
- The final vantage point—the future.

When the British garrison stacked arms on Surrender Field, in an unbelievable event, there were those in Washington's Army who had heard the sound of the first musket fire at Concord Bridge or saw the British in three devastating assaults before they took Breed's Hill, misnamed the Battle of Bunker Hill.

There were men at Yorktown who marched with Morgan to Boston in one of the first rifle companies authorized by the Continental Congress. Clad in buckskin, their long rifles and aimed fire made the difference at Saratoga.

Those great marbleheaders were here. Watermen from New England who not only rowed Washington across the Delaware to attack Trenton, but with their combat skills and maritime skills had saved his Army at Manhattan.

Many of those in this Army assembled here had marched to Valley Forge in '77 in sleet and snow, and survived through sheer will the terrible winter of that year.

One of those who huddled around the campfire at Valley Forge was a young, junior officer named John Marshall who would one day become the Chief Justice of the Republic he fought to establish.

Another of Washington's officers was a young major from Virginia, who had to be retired for his wounds, but history knows him better as James Madison, the fourth President of the United States.

These were tough, lean combat-trained veterans who had marched across the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, Potomac, the James and the Dan. Many had felt the pain of shrapnel and wept bitterly as they searched a battlefield in late evening for the body of a younger brother or close friend. They knew the bitterness of being outnumbered, out-equipped, out-clothed, out-fed and not paid.

Now, they were at Yorktown. The cur-

tain was about to descend on six and one-half years of savage war. They were the victors.

This is a heritage that needs remembrance. This story as Shakespeare would say, "The good man shall tell his son."

Now, the vantage point of assessment.

The American Revolution tells us that victory is not always on the side of the Army with the most resources and it also tells us that spirit alone is not enough. Training, weapons, the skills of the soldiers are essential in warfare. As is another vital ingredient—leadership.

Lessons learned—In looking at that struggle, Valley Forge has a special place and there is a relationship between Valley Forge and Yorktown. Valley Forge was a catharsis. The Army never was the same after that experience. It was better, and it was different. Yorktown is a shrine of victory.

Finally, circumstance or fate plays a part in all campaigns.

In assessing what happened, it is difficult to comprehend that a lesser developed country in the 18th century challenged and defeated the number one super power of that time. It could not have been done without the enormous help and support that came through the French Alliance.

There was an erosion of British resolve that worked to our advantage.

The war developed a sense of Nationhood among 13 disparate Colonies.

The Army emerged as the dominant power on the continent, but its recognition of role and mission and character kept it from asserting the power to take over the affairs of state. On the contrary, following Washington's example, the officers resigned and the Army disbanded.

The American soldier, sailor and marine was truly different from his European counterpart. The Revolution stamped the character forever on the American Armed Forces.

Finally, what does the American Revolutionary experience mean for America's future?

First, you would have to say that our armed forces are the child and creation of the

Congress. Although this is mandated in the Constitution, it was a legacy of the Revolutionary experience. We should remember that of the 39 signers, 22 had served in the Revolutionary forces.

Because our armed forces are tied to the Congress, public support is absolutely essential to sustain them.

The concept of civilian control of the military goes back to these early times. It is bedrock and a part of the national ethic. I can truthfully say that I have never met an American officer in any of the services that did not respect and support this concept.

Out of the Revolutionary experience has developed what has been described as a "duality" forces concept which is so fundamental that it affects military policy to this day in all of our services. This duality is comprised of the regulars and the militia.

At times, this has not always been the most harmonious relationship, but it is apparent that now more than ever we must draw on the duality concept for an effective fighting force to meet the challenge of our times.

Finally, Yorktown points out the need for readiness of our force, manned by individuals in sufficient numbers, well trained in their missions, and led by those who know the art of leadership.

Yorktown would set the stage for founding the great American Republic.

It is our lot and privilege to preserve it.

When you look at Yorktown, at the essence of American victory are certain values of the human spirit—

- Duty,
- Sacrifice,
- Perseverance,
- Unselfishness,
- Honor,
- and
- Courage.

These are the values of America.

Let us draw on them to serve her in whatever trials she may face in the weeks and years ahead.

(Remarks delivered at the Military Day Dinner, Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 17, 1981.)

'I want this to be a place where people take risks and are recognized and appreciated for their efforts.'

Meet the Chief

Brig. Gen. Owens joins INSCOM

By Dick Holk

I started at Arlington Hall Station as a second lieutenant in 1960. It's good to be back," said Brig. Gen. Ira C. Owens who became the Intelligence and Security Command's chief of staff in May.

He replaces Brig. Gen. George J. Walker who is now INSCOM's deputy commanding general.

Owens' latest assignment was as executive to the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. "From that perspective, I learned that the soldiers and civilians of INSCOM are widely recognized and respected for their high professional competence and performance in many, many diverse intelligence and support areas," he said. "Now, it's my personal pleasure to be a leader in part of the whole effort."

INSCOM's soldiers and civilians "belong to a one-of-a-kind unit," he said. "Our entire Nation relies on us to protect America's security. And, some of our intelligence jobs aren't done by anyone else. You have every right to be very proud of what you do," he commented.

With a strong background in both tactical and strategic military intelligence, Owens said he has great plans for INSCOM. "I want to help the people of INSCOM be a real part of a climate across the board that encourages innovation and smart aggressiveness. I want this to be a place where people are encouraged to take risks they think will work and then are recognized and appreciated for their efforts," he said. "In the real sense, I want INSCOM to be the highest performing unit in the Army—and that chal-

lenges everyone to focus on what's doable, what's cost-effective and what's important.

"We're going to look hard at low-payback programs that take a lot of people. What we need to do is get rid of our non-productive projects, but do so sensibly and carefully," he said, "so people can spend more time on the most productive programs."

Owens said members of the INSCOM family should continue to "take every single opportunity at every step on your career road to be totally professional . . . the most professional you can be—you, INSCOM and the Nation will benefit."

The new chief of staff holds a bachelor's degree in international relations and a master's in public administration. He graduated from the U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

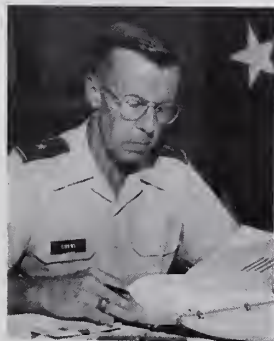
Among his decorations are the Defense Superior Service Medal, three awards of the Legion of Merit, and four awards of the Meritorious Service Medal.

He wears the master parachutist badge, Ranger and Special Forces tabs, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Owens and his wife, Josie, have three children. Kevin is a first lieutenant serving with the Ranger battalion at Fort Stewart, Ga.; Kelly works with the airline industry in Texas; and Jeff is a college student.



New Chief of Staff says it's good to be back at Arlington Hall.



Brig. Gen. Owens



Yvette Smith (left) and Elania Jemison are students at Virginia State University. Smith has completed her cooperative education training and is currently an intern with the Finance and Accounting Activity at Arlington Hall Station. Jemison is assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics and is working in the Management and Plans Division. Jemison was selected for Who's Who Among American Universities and Colleges.



Tawania Bogans (left) and Debra Williams are students at Norfolk State University. Bogans worked in the Administrative Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, and Williams worked in the Automated Systems Activity, both at Arlington Hall Station. Bogans received a Special Service Award from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel and the University.

Successful training program

By Doris Grosskopf
Civilian Personnel Division,
DCSPER

Since the inception of the Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program in 1981, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command has employed and trained over 70 students for positions with the Army Intelligence Agency, Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center and INSCOM. Many of them have gone into intern positions where training prepares them for a career in a professional field, usually with the organization in which they trained. Other students have gone into upward mobility positions or accepted positions with other agencies. The placement of these students in permanent positions is not mandatory by this

command but every means is used to see that a permanent position is available to them.

The students have two employment periods, each lasting approximately six months with an intervening study period at their school. During the employment phase, the students gain valuable experience in their chosen career fields, and receive college credit, as well as a salary. This gives the student experience in a professional environment which includes finance and accounting, civilian personnel, automated data processing, intelligence research, program evaluation, and sports administration.

Currently, we have students

enrolled from the following universities with whom we have Cooperative Education Agreements: Hampton University, Norfolk State University, Virginia State University, George Mason University, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and New Mexico Highlands University. Students must maintain at least a 2.0 average on a 4.0 scale and no less than a grade of C in all major fields of study.

In accordance with the Federal personnel Manual, Chapter 338, 2-2, participants in the BCOE program cannot be the son or daughter of an INSCOM employee (civilian or military).



Donna Hosmer, assigned to AIA, ITAC, is a student at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

All photos by the U.S. Army.



Belinda Hardy is assigned to AIA, ITAC. She's a student at Hampton University.



Left to right are Ava Phinisee, Lori Carlton, and Myrtis Robinson. Students at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Phinisee and Robinson are assigned to AIA, ITAC. Carlton, assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Management, was recognized by her university as being the Most Outstanding American College Student in the South Central Region of the United States in 1986.



Michael Berrey, a student at George Mason University in northern Virginia, is assigned to AIA, ITAC.

Other college students participating in the Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program are Cheryl Sims, Hampton University, assigned to the Finance and Accounting Activity at Arlington Hall Station; Bennie McClendon, George Mason University, assigned to the U.S. Army Garrison, Morale Support Activity, Arlington Hall Station; Martin Paziniak, George Mason University, assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Mission Support Activity at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va.; and Grover Pulley, Norfolk State University, assigned to AIA, ITAC.



Master Sgt. Jon R. Cavaiani, former prisoner of war and Medal of Honor recipient, reflects on his captivity at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. (Photo by SGM Rudi Williams, USA)

Former POW recalls horrible nightmare

National POW/MIA Recognition Day was Sept. 19, 1986. It's a day set aside to make people aware of the pain and suffering that thousands of American POWs went through in all of the wars in which the United States has participated. It also is a day established by Congress and proclaimed by the president to call attention to the

fact that more than 2,400 Americans are still missing in Southeast Asia.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier represents more than 3,300 World War I, 78,700 World War II and 8,100 Korean War servicemen whose remains have never been repatriated.

There are thousands of stories that could be told about what POWs went

through to preserve the liberty we all cherish.

This is one of them . . . the story of former POW, Army Special Forces Master Sgt. Jon R. Cavaiani, who is also a Medal of Honor recipient. His story explains what led up to his capture by the North Vietnamese and his life in a POW camp.

By Sgt. Maj. Rudi Williams
American Forces Information Service

"I don't know that I've really sat down and faced Vietnam as some of the more fortunate people have; it still bothers me," said Army Special Forces Master Sgt. Jon R. Cavaiani, a former POW and a Medal of Honor recipient.

After being released on March 27, 1973, Cavaiani was hospitalized for nearly six months. "They spent nearly five months trying to teach me how to walk again, how to swing my arms . . . I still had a bullet in me," said Cavaiani, who lost 106 pounds during his incarceration.

"There was no reason to get up in the morning, but they gave us regimentation," said Cavaiani. You'd get up about 7:30 every morning, fold your stuff a certain way and sit on your bed and talk to the other guys."

After a meager breakfast of weak tea and French bread, Cavaiani and his fellow POWs tried to entertain themselves by playing cards, "talking" movies, exercising or whatever else they could do to combat boredom.

"We got a deck of cards about every six months, so we'd cut

them in half and make two decks," said Cavaiani. "Talking a movie could take up to two hours or more—that was two hours you were not in prison."

POWs were given haircuts about every month and a half. They shaved every three or four days.

How well or how badly the POWs were treated depended upon a North Vietnamese political officer's whims. "The first one I had thought we should be punished and just sit there idle," said Cavaiani. "Then we got another

"They were trying to get me back both psychologically and physically."

political officer who was an educator. He would ask if we wanted to learn a foreign language, like Spanish. He brought in books for us to read, both fiction and nonfiction. Instead of just sitting there thinking about ways we could mess with the guards or plan an escape, he thought we should occupy our time reading."

"There wasn't much outside time, no exercise time, but some prisoners did their own thing, like working up to 2,000 situps and 1,000 pushups a day," he said. "The camaraderie amongst the soldiers was really the best part."

Reflecting back on 23 months in a North Vietnamese POW camp, Cavaiani said, "I hope we never get involved in another war period. But we have a right to defend this country and that's what we're going to do . . .

He continued, "They were trying to get me back both psychologically and physically."

He was captured in June 1971 by a "69-year-old North Vietnamese soldier carrying a Soviet single-shot, bolt action rifle equally as old," as Cavaiani lay in darkness awaiting daylight so he could enter a friendly forces camp. He was suffering from extensive wounds received 11 days earlier in a fierce North Vietnamese barrage. His actions in helping other members of his platoon escape the attack later resulted in Cavaiani's receipt of the Medal of Honor.

Cavaiani spent the next 23 months, often being brutally in-

terrogated, in POW camps such as "Plantation Gardens" (where he spent most of his time), "The Zoo," "The Hanoi Hilton," and "D-1," a camp south of Vihn. He was moved to the "Hanoi Hilton" on Dec. 27 1972, and "fattened" on Russian meat and other "goodies" before being released after the war.

Flashing back to the days of his captivity, Cavaiani said he thinks



he caused his own worst beating when he was first captured. The North Vietnamese political officer hit him across his face and Cavaiani said, "Hell, my grandmother hits harder than that . . ."

"That was my worst interrogation, both psychologically and physically," said Cavaiani. "He (the political officer) told a couple of guys to take off their sandals and they just kicked the living hell out of me. They busted six of

my ribs and six of my vertebrae. They strung me up about five feet over an incline, cut me loose, and I busted my neck near the top of my shoulder."

Cavaiani was already suffering from extensive burns to his hands, face and back, a wound from a bullet that had hit him in the lower back and stopped near the base of his neck, and close to 30 fragment wounds.

"They bandaged my hands and face because they were burned, and if spotted from the air, it would look like I was receiving medical treatment," said Cavaiani. "But they wouldn't do anything else."

The North Vietnamese eventually removed the bullet—rather crudely—causing Cavaiani problems as he healed. Since his captors wouldn't remove the fragments, Cavaiani sharpened a bamboo stick and dug them out himself.

American POWs were beaten for even minor infractions of camp regulations. A "normal" beating was 124 lashes with a rubber hose.

They lived in two- to eight-man rooms in a barracks-type building "in the middle of 4 million Vietnamese." Their beds consisted of a wooden plank, a little mat and a blanket—all bug infested. Depending on weather, the POWs wore long or short red, pajama-style uniforms with reddish-gray stripes. Their shoes were called "zeps," a Vietnamese sandal made of inner-tubes and tires.

POW communication

How important was it for Americans held as prisoners of war by the North Vietnamese to be able to communicate with each other?

Lt. Col. Bobby D. Wagnon, writing in *Air University Review* magazine, summed it up this way: "Good communication is truly the key element . . . to survival in a POW situation."

And Lt. Cmdr. John S. McCain III, a prisoner of war for six years,

agrees. McCain wrote shortly after his release in October 1967: "As far as this business of solitary confinement goes, the most important thing for survival is communication with someone, even if it's only a wave or a wink, a tap on the wall, or to have a guy put his thumb up. It makes all the difference."

The North Vietnamese also recognized the importance of communication. Fearing prisoner re-

sistance and morale would increase, their effort to interrupt communication among prisoners was intense. Penalties for communicating were severe and included beatings and other forms of torture. Even prisoners who were not caught in the act of communicating—and only thought to have the means to do so—were punished severely.

Continued on page 35



902D MI GROUP



The 902d MI Group professional and dedicated

**The 902d Group is
an organization that
is characterized by
diversity, dedication,
opportunities and a
challenge to one's skills.
An assignment to the Group
can be a professionally
rewarding experience.**

Throughout its history, the one thing that has remained constant with the 902d has been its numerical designation. From October 1944, where it first saw duty in the Philippines, until December 1954, the unit was known as the 902d Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment.

In December 1957, it was redesignated the 902d CIC Group and in July 1961 as the 902d Intelligence Corps. Finally, in October 1966, it was given the title which it retains today—the 902d Military Intelligence Group.



Military Intelligence Battalion (CI)

The Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) came into existence in November 1985. It was formerly known as the West Coast Military Intelligence Battalion (CI). The Battalion lost its "West Coast" status as it began to absorb operational elements located east of the Mississippi River during the 902d MI Group's functional realignment in the fall of 1985.

The Military Intelligence Battalion (CI) has six operational detachments, each commanded by a field grade officer. The detachments are located at the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Gillem (Atlanta), Fort Monmouth and Fort Meade.

Subordinate to the detachments are some 29 resident offices dispersed throughout CONUS, Alaska

and Puerto Rico. Spread across the United States, the units are required to operate within four time zones and much of the battalion staff's time is spent traveling to its subordinate elements located at such diverse places as Yuma, Ariz.; New York City; Anchorage, Alaska and Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

One aspect of any soldier's mission, and certainly a substantial part of the MI Bn (CI)'s mission is to protect classified and sensitive information. This inherent aspect of our mission is carried out by providing and/or conducting counterintelligence operations and investigations, inspections and ensuring that regulatory criteria is adhered to by the Army in CONUS.

Editor's note: Article submitted by the 902d MIGP.



MIDCS

a high-profile, critical organization

By Capt. Douglas E. Lintner

MIDCS, GCET, ROAT and DICAT—these uncommon abbreviations mean a lot to hundreds of people thanks to the efforts of a unique detachment of the 902nd MI Group's technical counterintelligence battalion.

Officially known as the Military Intelligence Detachment (Counterintelligence) (Support), the MIDCS is a new name for the Pentagon Counterintelligence Force. The mission is growing, too. With a staff of only 13 soldiers, the detachment manages several critical training programs and provides counterespionage support for the group.

Counterespionage training

The detachment's Group Counterespionage Training program

teaches and reinforces the skills that agents need to conduct their counterespionage investigations. Lasting 17 days, the GCET course includes extensive evening and weekend work. Students begin their training with a five-day Productive Interrogation Course taught by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation.

After several days of classroom instruction, students take part in a four-day field training exercise. During the FTX, students apply their studies as they interview witnesses, conduct surveillance operations and interrogate suspects.

Agent training

The MIDCS soon will start a Resident Office Agent Training



program. People newly assigned to the 902d MI Group will receive training on the group's mission, capabilities, structure and procedures.

The detachment also manages the group's training programs for polygraph, technical surveillance countermeasures, and other technical experts.

Attache training

As part of their rigorous training program, new attaches attend MIDCS classes on countersurveillance, interrogation resistance, and counter-terrorist activities. Over a period of several weeks, student attaches experience foot, vehicle and other surveillance techniques. Periodic harassment by host nation security forces (played by MIDCS personnel) teaches the students about treatment they could receive in some foreign areas.

Students destined for countries where terrorist activity has occurred are placed under special surveillance that simulates targeting by terrorists. The training ends with a three-day exercise that tests the skills of the future attaches.

Counterespionage support

Since its move to Fort Meade, the detachment has responded to requests for immediate counterespionage support from several Defense Department agencies. MIDCS also works with more than 140 law enforcement and intelligence organizations. Assisting regularly with MIDCS training and classroom instruction, these agencies also make their own training programs available to the 902d MI Group.



High-profile organization

The MIDCS is a critical, high-profile organization. Assigned personnel exemplify the 902d's spirit of hard work and peak performance. The MIDCS offers all

agents, assigned and attached, with exciting and enjoyable training and work. MIDCS is a unique organization in a unique battalion—it does the job, does it well, and doesn't want to be anywhere else.



CEOI

By Harold L. Hightower

What is a CEOI and who makes it?

If you've been on a field training exercise, you may have used your unit radio. In the interest of security, you (like other radio operators throughout

the Army) probably verified your call signs and frequencies using communications-electronics operation instructions, better known as CEOI.

Since 1973 the CEOI Detachment of the technical counterintelligence battalion, 902nd MI Group, has prepared CEOIs for brigade and larger units and the intelligence units that support them.

Located with the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Md., the detachment develops CEOIs for the Army's active, reserve and National Guard units.

The security benefits resulting from changing radio call signs and frequencies regularly have been recognized for a long time. In the early 1970s, most Army units didn't have the data processing or logistics capabilities to produce their own CEOI continually. So, NSA agreed to handle CEOI production for the Army. As part of the agreement, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command provides the people while NSA provides the equipment and help needed to support the CEOI program.

The Army's CEOI program is managed by the Communications-Electronics Services Office in Washington, D.C., which reviews all requests for new CEOIs. Then the request and appropriate communications data go to the CEOI Detachment at Fort Meade for action.

Army units which are ineligible for support by the detachment prepare manual CEOIs using Training Circular 24-1, *The CEOI*, soon to be revised as Field Circular 24-35. Units also get help from signal security personnel in their local INSCOM units.

Although members of the CEOI Detachment are experts in CEOI design, they cannot peer into the minds of the people who prepared the original CEOI data. So, anyone having problems with a CEOI should contact his local C-E officer. Careful explanation of the problem is the key to correcting it.

Also, if a unit is missing from the CEOI, or if the CEOI doesn't have the best operational format, the C-E officer often can help correct the problem.



Capt. Sue A. Tiller, Commander, CEOI Detachment, presents Sgt. Lauveno R. Vasquez with a CEOI t-shirt on his arrival at the unit. (U.S. Army photo)



White Sands MI Detachment on largest inland test range

By Maj. Jack D. Melton

White Sands MI Detachment is located at the main post area of White Sands Missile Range which is approximately 55 miles northwest of El Paso, Texas. The test range is about 40 miles wide and 120 miles long and is entirely within the south central portion of New Mexico.

White Sands Missile Range is the United States' largest inland test range and is about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. This national test range supports major test activities of all three military services and other government agencies. As the U.S. Army is the executive agency for the range, and due to the fact that White Sands MI Detachment is the only intelligence organization present at the range, the detachment has the unique mission of supporting sensitive test and evaluation activities of sister military services as well as those of the U.S. Army.

To maximize the effectiveness of support being provided such a large geographical complex and diversified list of supported elements, White Sands MI Detachment uses organizational effectiveness tech-

niques to meet its responsibilities in support of sensitive weapon systems testing. This has been done by refining the OPSEC workshop methodology and utilizing the workshop's inherent organizational effectiveness techniques to heighten the overall OPSEC awareness and posture of key supported projects and activities. Underlying the OPSEC workshop methodology is the premise that an organization's workforce is much more effective in identifying internal OPSEC vulnerabilities and developing corresponding recommendations for corrective action than any outside security or intelligence element.

The White Sands MI Detachment has an OPSEC workshop agenda that includes the White Sands Missile Range Security Directorate and the White Sands Organizational Effectiveness Office. Final workshop results show there is an implementation rate of almost 80 percent acceptance of recommendations submitted by workshop participants. Organizational effectiveness techniques, such as those used in the OPSEC workshops, focus on mission priorities.

**White Sands MI Detachment office workshops
in a test range environment**



How can you tell *if* someone is lying?



heck to see if he

breaks eye contact? Watch for tell-tale signs in speech patterns or body language? Or just be alert for contradictions?

We all use these common methods, almost unconsciously and with varying degrees of success, as we attempt to protect ourselves from being ripped off or used.

The government needs to protect itself, too—from spies and from people unsuitable for a security clearance. The stakes are high, so only the highest degree of success and reliability will do. For this reason, the polygraph, the so-called lie detector, has seen rapidly increasing use as a personnel security tool, particularly with the 902nd MI Group.

Of all the group's operational elements, the Polygraph Branch is the one that INSCOM soldiers are most likely to encounter.

By Floyd R. McCloud



Part of the Technical Support Detachment of the group's technical counterintelligence battalion, the Polygraph Branch's mission enhances the security of certain intelligence operations, helps to resolve adverse background investigations, helps to investigate suspected espionage agents, and screens people being assigned to the National Security Agency or a program requiring special access.

In 1985 alone, polygraph work sent the branch's examiners to 24 states and five locations overseas.

Requirements

Polygraph examiners must meet or exceed several stringent qualifications. They must:

- Be a U.S. citizen over 25 years old
- Have two years of investigative experience
- Be clearable for special compartmented information
- Have a four-year baccalaureate degree
- Complete a polygraph screening examination
- Complete a 14-week course at the DoD Polygraph Institute
- Serve as an intern for six to 12 months under the supervision of a qualified examiner

Who can apply?

Qualified warrant officers may apply to be polygraph examiners in accordance with Army Regulation 195-6 if they meet the criteria listed earlier. Recently, staff sergeants, sergeants first class and master sergeants became eligible for polygraph training; they also must meet the requirements listed earlier.

Being a polygraph examiner can be a reward in itself. In what other job does one have the satisfaction, day after day, of clearing someone of an offense they didn't commit or of identifying someone else as the culprit who actually did commit an offense?

The work of every polygraph examiner is reviewed closely by the quality control element of INSCOM's Polygraph Manager. All polygraph charts and reports are studied to be sure the examiner followed the prescribed professional standards.

Taking the exam

Many people taking their first polygraph examination don't know what to expect. Others are scared because of misconceptions shown in the movies and spread by the rumor mill. To explain the process, the following is a typical INSCOM polygraph examination:

- Since polygraph examinations are voluntary, examinees are advised first of their rights and then sign a consent form. The examiner also reviews the examinee's medical background and biography with him or her.

- The examiner explains the polygraph instrument and how it works. Equipment includes a standard blood-pressure cuff, devices that measure subtle changes in breathing patterns, and small metal plates that detect changes in the skin's electrical resistance. Readings from this equipment are recorded on the polygraph's charts. During the explanation, an examinee normally is administered a sample test.

- Before the actual test, the examiner reviews each question word-for-word with the examinee, revising items as needed so each can be answered simply with "yes" or "no."

- Then the test is administered. Several charts, each lasting four or five minutes, will be obtained. This repetition of charts and questions ensures consistency in the responses.

- The examiner analyzes the charts with one of three results: the examinee was completely truthful; the examinee was less than truthful or was withholding information; or something in between. In the latter case, the reason for the inconclusive result must be determined. Then, the test can be finished.



Assignment opportunities in the 902d

By Capt. Barbara Estock Mays

Among the Deuce's best assignment opportunities is the military intelligence detachment supporting the Defense Nuclear Agency in Alexandria, Va., Albuquerque, N.M., and Las Vegas, Nev.

In addition to having ideal duty locations, members of the detachment provide dedicated support to the oldest Department of Defense agency, which calls for liaison and investigative opportunities not normally associated with MI detachments.

In the days before Star Wars and Mothers Against Nuclear Weapons, the U.S. Government embarked on a project to create a weapon devastating enough to end wars. In 1942, a Counterintelligence Corps Detachment was assigned to provide the security required to maintain the secrecy of the Manhattan Project. Since then, the organization, growth and

composition of that CIC Detachment responded to the metamorphosis of the Manhattan Project to the Defense Nuclear Agency.

The DNA MID is the only detachment within the Deuce which has its own DOD directive establishing and directing the mission (DOD Directive 5240.3).

Mission accomplished

The mission is accomplished through the creative efforts of the assigned special agents and technicians to develop and provide intelligence and security support packages which enhance the overall security posture of the agency.

The Detachment provides various support services to sustain DNA's needs. The agents conduct liaison meetings with government officials, exchanging valuable information. Detachment personnel have daily access to information normally associated with a higher level of command.

But it's not all work for MID personnel. Detachment headquarters personnel, at one time, manned the agency's most fierce volleyball team.

Element size decreased

Table of Distribution and Allowance cuts have since decreased the size of the element (and hence the infamous team), but participation in both DNA and 902d MI Group sports has not decreased. Members of the detachment participate in basketball, bowling and softball teams organized at DNA and in the 902d MI Group basketball team in addition to personalized physical training programs.

MID people in Albuquerque and Las Vegas have varied hobbies and interests, ranging from ballooning to cross-country and downhill skiing to desert off-road four-wheeling.

Rewarding job

Assignment at the MID provides specialists with a rewarding job, unique responsibilities, and a healthy working environment, and an enormous variety of after-duty hour activities. Now, if we can only convince the Army to leave us in place for more than a three-year tour and increase our salaries two-fold, we can take advantage of everything . . . around . . .!



MI Battalion supports units

By SGM David C. Flaker

The Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) (Technical) supports U.S. Army units throughout the continental United States with technical counterintelligence services and counter-signals intelligence operations. The unit also provides specific counterintelligence services to Army units around the world.

In addition to its headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., the battalion has detachments for Communications-Electronics Operations, Technical Services, Automated Data Security Systems and Counterintelligence (Support). The battalion's Controlled Environment Test Laboratory is at Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.

As explained in other articles of this special section, the battalion provides a variety of counterintelligence services: technical surveillance countermeasures, defense against methods of entry, advice and assistance on security issues, polygraph examinations, automated data processing security enhancement, management of TEMPEST services, production of CEOs, conduct of portions of the Training and Doctrine Command's technical surveillance countermeasures training program, management of counter-signals intelligence operations and cryptofacility inspections, and training in hostile intelligence operations for Defense Attaches.

Rural Fort Meade

Members of the battalion enjoy the benefits of being assigned between Baltimore and Washington, which gives them access to some of the country's finest cultural and historic centers. Facilities on post which make life enjoyable include a modern shopping complex complete with video rentals, a large post exchange and a modern commissary with its bakery and gourmet food center.

Despite its location between Baltimore and Washington, Fort Meade is in a rural area. The post is heavily wooded and has several recreational lakes, two golf courses and numerous jogging trails. A nearby recreation center at Fort Miles, Del., is one of the East Coast's prime beaches. It's seven miles from Rehoboth Beach, Del., and about 25 miles from Ocean City, Md.

Living and schools

Battalion personnel enjoy off-duty activities such as organized athletics, fun runs, drama, arts and crafts, and numerous sports near Chesapeake Bay.

Soldiers and families may live on or off post. On-post housing is adequate and comfortable. Off-post housing, although abundant, is expensive.

Education at Fort Meade, run by the state of Maryland, includes a pre-school, three elementary schools, a middle school and a high school. Numerous local colleges and universities provide on-post classes in undergraduate and graduate degree programs.



Controlled Environmental Test Laboratory

By SEC William C. Jones

A 1982 aerial view of Vint Hill Farms Station

The Controlled Environmental Test Laboratory, located at Vint Hill Farms Station, provides technical guidance to the field teams of the 902d MIGP.

Additionally, the Laboratory is the reviewing authority for some of the field teams of the 902d MIGP. It provides and conducts controlled environmental tests on information processing equipment and makes recommendations based on the results of these tests.

Vint Hill Farms Station is located in the beautiful State of Virginia, tucked away in an isolated

area, between the two historic cities of Warrenton and Manassas.

Vint Hill is the Intelligence and Security Command's only remaining rural installation. The land was purchased by the government in 1942 and throughout World War II it served as the U.S. Army Signal School. At one time Vint Hill Farms Station was a Service Cryptologic installation that provided intelligence support to the National Security Agency, as well as to the entire United States Army.

Although Vint Hill Farms Sta-

tion is a small Army post, it has everything a soldier needs to make life comfortable. The Commissary and the Post Exchange are always well stocked and the Four Seasons Store carries everything from milk to beer. A barber and hair styling shop are located in the same building. Worship services, both Catholic and Protestant, are provided in the newly renovated Post Chapel.

The post newspaper, *The Vanguard*, updates the professional and personal needs of the soldiers and their families.



ADP Security Detachment

By Capt. Kathleen M. Smith

The Automated Data Processing Systems Security Detachment evaluates the security of defense data processing systems around the world. Assessment teams provide recommendations, advice and assistance for existing and planned automation facilities.

The detachment provides several key services:

- The ADP Systems Security Service is a total evaluation of the data processing activity's security posture. The service focuses on near-term security issues, encompassing all aspects of computer security.
- The Immediate Security Service helps commanders to identify and eliminate security problems. Operating in an investigative mode, it focuses on short-term security issues such as a suspected security compromise or suspected misuse of government resources.
- The Physical Environmental Engineering Service addresses specific physical and environmental security issues at a DPA. The service should be performed before a site is built or before major modifications are made so the DPA project is more secure.
- The Software Engineering Service evaluates the

security characteristics of operating systems. The service focuses on long-term solutions and helps users to incorporate security guidelines into the design, acquisition and development of software and hardware.

Installed in November 1985, the Computer Security Lab is the most recent addition to the ADP Security Enhancement Program. When fully operational, it will test and evaluate operating systems, access control software, and application and utility programs.

The detachment conducts a constant ADP security education effort. The detachment's goal is to provide commanders and their staffs with the ADP security information, education and assistance they need to make their security program effective.

Units or individuals needing advice or assistance about ADP security or wanting to know how to request these services may contact the ADP Security Detachment at AUTOVON 923-5110 or 923-3337. Or, write to the Commander, USAINSCOM MI Bn (CI) (T), 902d MI Group, ATTN: IAGPA-A-DP, Fort Meade, MD 20755-5925.



Technical Support Detachment

Within the counterintelligence and human intelligence arena a small nucleus of highly-trained technicians investigates espionage and technical collection directed against the U.S. Army.

Using very specialized skills, the Technical Support Detachment of the Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) (Technical), 902d Military Intelligence Group, counters complex forms of hostile intelligence collection. TSD has experts in technical surveillance countermeasures, polygraph operations, defense against methods of entry, and TEMPEST.

Although their missions are difficult and their art demanding, these counterintelligence technicians have access to the best training and equipment in the world. Two of the areas require special training.

Technical surveillance

The Technical Operations and Countermeasures Support branches provide technical surveillance countermeasures, and operational training and support, respectively. TSCM teams detect, exploit and neutralize clandestine

monitoring systems. They also evaluate physical and technical measures that prevent hostile penetration of sensitive U.S. government and contractor facilities. As the Army's proponent for basic and advanced TSCM training, CSB has a worldwide mission.

The Army needs dedicated, hard-working counterintelligence special agents to fill openings in the TSCM program and become TSCM special agents. In addition to the intensive duties of the TSCM special agent, volunteers brief detailed subjects to senior commanders, write comprehensive technical reports, and travel up to about 120 days a year.

The TSCM survey program uses specialized electronic equipment to check sensitive areas for clandestine monitoring devices. The overall TSCM mission is to detect and neutralize clandestine surveillance devices used by hostile intelligence services against sensitive U.S. facilities worldwide and to identify weaknesses that could permit the employment of such devices.

The complex TSCM equipment requires high standards for selection and training of TSCM personnel. Extensive technical train-

ing is provided in three phases at military and civilian schools.

Phase I is 16 weeks of fundamental electronics at Fort Devens, Mass.; Phase II includes six weeks of audio countermeasures and equipment techniques at Fort Meade, Md.; and Phase III, six weeks of advanced TSCM techniques, is taught in Washington, D.C.

After completing the three training phases, graduates work under the supervision of a Certified Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Special Agent. Following a minimum of six months on-the-job training, trainees are eligible to undergo practical and written certification testing.

Certification, a significant achievement, requires agents to attend annual refresher training. After serving for five years or longer, TSCM special agents may be designated Master Certified Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Special Agents.

Locks and safes

The Defense Against Methods of Entry Branch provides special technical support related to storing and safeguarding classi-



fied information. Better known as DAME Branch, it also evaluates the effectiveness of locks and security containers.

Specially-trained technicians investigate cases of suspected tampering or unauthorized modification of classified storage vaults and containers. Members of the branch also provide specialized training courses for selected Army and Defense Department elements.

DAME focuses on preventing and detecting surreptitious methods of entry which may involve national security information. To

do this, the DAME element maintains state-of-the-art knowledge, is proficient in security devices, and advises and assists commanders and their staffs.

When the DAME School closed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in August 1976, the end came to training that produced an additional skill identifier. So, the DAME branch of INSCOM's Operational Security Group, a TSD predecessor, began teaching a practical applications course. Students learned about physical security involving security containers, locking devices, alarm systems

and personnel access controls used to safeguard and control access to classified information.

The training of hundreds of military intelligence personnel has produced tangible results and surfaced several technical questions and hazards.

The technical basic combination-changing course covers five days of intense instruction. Subjects include approved combination changing, types of storage containers, personnel access control devices, methods of detecting lock and container modifications, an introduction to alarms, and practical exercises in breakdown and inspection of locking devices.

After completing the course, graduates understand the special language of the DAME business, can obtain help from the DAME Branch, and can provide professional assistance to their consumers.

Soldiers interested in applying for DAME training must have a valid SECRET clearance and must justify their request for taking the course. Students need a reasonable amount of manual dexterity because 75 percent of the course uses basic hand tools.

For more information or assistance in the DAME area, call or write the DAME Branch: Commander, Technical Support Detachment, MI Bn (CI) (Technical) ATTN: IAGPA-A-TS-D, 902d MI Group, Fort Meade, Md. 20755-5955. Telephone numbers are AUTOVON 923-2541 or commercial (301) 677-2541.

Editor's note: This article was written by SGM David C. Flaker, Floyd R. McCloud, and CWO 4 Roger W. Pfanstiel.



Several members of the Military Intelligence Battalion (CI) (T) had the distinction of being the first military colors to finish in the 10-kilometer Fort McHenry Tunnel Run in Baltimore Oct. 6. The event, sponsored by the Baltimore Chapter of the National Heart Association, attracted some 2,000 regional runners for the run which went through the completed tunnel complex. Pictured are, from left to right, Maj. Lawrence Boyd, Maj. George Seymour, Capt. John Kendall, Lt. Col. William McDonough, SSgt. Leon B. Carter, SSgt. Jackie Haynes and SSgt. J. Reinke.



Leavenworth family

The Fort Leavenworth MID recently underwent a change. Effective March 1, 1986, the Chicago and Fort Knox offices were added to the Leavenworth family which includes Fort Leonard Wood and St. Louis. The addition of these offices doubled the size of the detachment area to what now encompasses 10 states and parts of three others, in the heartland of mid-America.

With offices in two of the largest mid-west cities lending the detachment a cosmopolitan atmosphere, and three offices located on military installations providing the needed contact with the military establishment, a blend of perceptions from both the civilian and military communities give the detachment a well-rounded outlook on the conduct of operations.

Detachment Headquarters

Detachment Headquarters is located on the grounds of historic Fort Leavenworth.

The Fort was established on May 8, 1827, by Col. Henry Leavenworth who was ordered by the War Department to establish a cantonment to protect the wagon trains headed west along the Santa Fe Trail. Years later, wagon trains headed for the Oregon trail came under the same protection.

According to a treaty with the Indians, the cantonment was to be located on the east bank of the river we now call the Missouri. Col. Leavenworth, seeing that the east bank was low and marshy, chose to build the cantonment atop the high bluffs on the west bank of the river. The War Department later approved his decision, and the establishment was officially named Cantonment Leavenworth.

Many firsts

Fort Leavenworth has seen many firsts. It was the first fort established west of the Missouri River; the first continuously occupied settlement in Kansas; in 1834 the post became the first permanent home for the entire 1st Dragoon Regiment, the first regiment of the U.S. cavalry; and Maj. Riley, the post commander, was the first to use oxen to haul wagons over long distances, thereby setting the pattern for immigration to the west.

Detachment Headquarters is responsible for the command and control of the four subordinate resident offices and is manned by four counterintelligence agents, three signals security experts and one administrative specialist.



St. Louis Resident Office

The St. Louis Resident Office is located in the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center, approximately 30 minutes from downtown St. Louis. Its area of operations includes eastern Missouri and southern Illinois.

To the north of St. Louis lies the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Between this juncture and the city is a geological rock formation, locally known as the "Chain of Rocks," which crosses the Mississippi River, creating treacherous shallows and inhibiting further upriver shipping. For these reasons St. Louis became the northern river terminus for the lower portion of the Mississippi River. It was in the 1800s that the city of St. Louis became the crossroads of trade and commerce, and earned the nickname of "Gateway to the West."

To commemorate its historical significance, the "Gateway Arch" was built on the west bank of the Mississippi River, just blocks from the downtown area.

The St. Louis area has attracted and has maintained the highest concentration of Department of Defense contractors in the country, as well as in the world. Also attracted to the St. Louis area are several major research, development, testing and evaluation commands and other Department of Army and Defense activities.

The St. Louis Resident Office provides quality counterintelligence support to all units and activities in its area of operations.



Right: The Gateway Arch in St. Louis points the way west. (U.S. Army photo)



Chicago Resident Office

The Chicago Resident Office is located on Fort Sheridan in Illinois. The Fort, occupying 695 acres, is situated on the shores of Lake Michigan. It is located about 28 miles north of downtown Chicago and about 10 miles south of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center; and Milwaukee is 60 miles to the north. Picturesque bluffs overlook Lake Michigan, and, like much of the northern suburban area, the terrain is characterized by ravines and heavily wood areas.

Fort Sheridan includes approximately 500 military family quarters, as well as bachelor quarters and barracks accommodations for its military personnel. In addition to its large military population, Fort Sheridan employs a large number of civilians.

Near Fort Sheridan are Highland Park to the south, Lake Forest to the north and Highwood to the west. One of these cities, Lake Forest, a university town, is one of the most wealthy communities in the country. It is also the training camp for the 1986 world champion football team known as the Chicago Bears. Highwood is known throughout the Chicago area for its excellent restaurants. Along with the champion Chicago Bears, Chicago also has the Chicago White Sox, Chicago Cubs, and the champion indoor soccer team Chicago Sting.

The significance of Fort Sheridan's long and honored past has received national recognition in recent years. On Sept. 25, 1980, 97 buildings on post were incorporated into the National Register of Historic Places. In April 1983, the National Park Service declared Fort Sheridan a National Historic Landmark, a designation which constitutes official recognition that exemplifies the importance of Fort Sheridan in the history of the United States.

Fort Knox Resident Office

The Fort Knox Resident Office is located at the U.S. Army Center, Fort Knox, Ky., the Home of Armor.

The Home of Armor has served as a U.S. Army military reservation since 1918. It was during this time that the Home of Armor played an integral part in the training of active duty and reserve members of the Army. The Armor Center is responsible for training military personnel in mounted warfare, developing weapons and equipment, and establishing doctrine and tactics to ensure the most effective utilization of soldiers and their weaponry on the battlefield.

Fort Knox is a post of over 109,000 acres. The installation services over 119,000 people which includes active Army personnel and retirees, and their dependents, as well as reserve personnel.

A visitor to Fort Knox would be not only impressed by the amount of armor activity but by the variety of other activities located within the area.

The Patton Museum on Fort Knox offers displays on static tank, vehicle, and uniforms, as well as the history of Fort Knox. There's also a display on Gen. George S. Patton, for whom the Museum was named.

The Gold Vault is on Fort Knox, too. Better known as the U.S. Bullion Depository, the Gold Vault's granite exterior and size awe even the hard-to-please tourist.

It's at Louisville, 30 miles north of Fort Knox, that you'll find the Louisville Cardinals, the triple A baseball team, the Louisville Redbirds, and the famous Churchill Downs, home of the Kentucky Derby.

Fort Leonard Wood Resident Office

The Resident Office is located at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., in the land of the beautiful Ozarks.

Life in the Ozarks has something for everyone. Located at the edge of the Mark Twain National Forest, the area abounds with hunting, fishing, and water sports on its many lakes, including the Lake of the Ozarks only 35 miles from the Fort. Should you tire of the serenity of the Ozarks, St. Louis is only 115 miles away.

Editor's note: Article submitted by Resident Office members of the 902d MI group.



Albuquerque Resident Office

desert sun, the Sandias, and hot air balloons make Albuquerque come alive

By Debbie Jantz

The Albuquerque Resident Office provides support to Field Command, Defense Nuclear Agency in their nuclear weapons effects testing, surety inspections, and stockpile management programs. The office is located on the southern edge of Albuquerque at Kirtland Air Force Base. Albuquerque, a major energy research center of the southwest, is a rapidly growing, cosmopolitan city that offers plenty of nightlife, recreational opportunities, and native Indian culture. It is also the site of the annual Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta, attended by people from all over the United States and, up to now, at least seven foreign countries.

To the balloonist, both novice and expert, a ride into the sky can be an exhilarating experience. It doesn't take much imagination to picture a trip in one of the 55-foot-diameter hot air balloons.

The sun has just started to clear the Sandias, Albuquerque's landmark mountains to the east of the city, and you wonder what you are doing, standing outside in the cold morning air, freezing to death. You have seen hot air balloons moving gracefully in the sky; heard their dragon-like roar as the pilot burns to stay afloat; but have you ever wondered what it is like to crew for one? Well, since moving to the Albuquerque Resident Office, 902d MI Group, in Albuquerque—the "Balloon Capital of the World"—we have had that chance.

A normal rally flight begins early in the morning when, at a launch site, the weather report is provided by the Federal Aviation Administration. Current weather information is critical to hot air ballooning just as it is to an airplane. In fact, balloon pilots are certified annually by the FAA. If the winds are soft, it is time to set up the balloon. The fan, en-

velope and basket are unloaded. While all propane connections are examined for good seals and the burner pressure is checked, the envelope is spread out, waiting for its first breath of air to come to life. Now it is time to cold inflate. Crew members, hold-



Hot air balloon, airborne, moves with a dragon-like roar as its pilots burn to stay afloat.



ing the crown rope (the long rope at the top of the balloon that stretches to the ground) and the throat (the narrow end "mouth" of the balloon), are getting into place. Those on the crown hold down the balloon during the cold inflation and guide the balloon up during the hot inflation. This is not a small feat in itself since the balloon holds approximately 77,700 cubic feet of air! The throat is a very tricky position, reserved for the very brave. As the pilot runs the burners to heat the air inside the envelope, the person at the throat has to insure that the skirt and envelope stay out of harm's way, as some of the burners produce over 20,000,000 BTU/hour. When fully inflated, the "Hot Canary," a Thunder-Colt class AX7 balloon, stands six stories tall.

All balloons have different colors and patterns and have names that are as different as the colors: Hot Canary, Wizard, Double Eagle II. In fact, you will find that most balloon crews wear pins that represent a likeness of their balloon. These are often traded at the different rallies.

It is now time to climb aboard for your first flight. The thing most people expect is to feel the rush of the air during the ascent. Instead, it is a very non-sensational feeling. One moment you are on the ground, and the next you are airborne with a feeling of being part of the air. In between the dragon roar of the burners, it is very peaceful and quiet with the only sound being your heart beating with the excitement of the flight. All too soon, it is time to put the balloon up for the day.

There is an old Irish prayer that is said for first-time flyers, and it goes something like this:

The winds have welcomed you with softness,
The sun has blessed you with his warm hands,
You have flown so high and so well that God
has joined you in laughter
And set you gently back in the loving arms of
Mother Earth.

In the background, the crowd is cheering "Welcome to Ballooning"—and to the first-time INSCOM balloonist, welcome to Albuquerque!

Life in the desert

different worlds exist near Las Vegas: the desert and the Strip

"WARNING—Do Not Remove Rocks, Plants, Fused Silica, or other Materials From This Area. Handling of These Objects Could Cause Hazard to Health and Safety." These signs greet the members of the Las Vegas Resident Office as they drive uprange on the Nevada Test Site to provide counterintelligence and

OPSEC support to the Defense Nuclear Agency's underground nuclear testing activities. At first glance, a newcomer to the area would question why anyone would even want to pick up something from this desert site; but after a close study, it becomes apparent that NTS is the dream of archeologists, biologists, anthro-

pologists, and just plain old rockhounds.

The 800,000-acre test site, operated by the Department of Energy, is located in southeastern Nye County about 70 miles northwest of Las Vegas. Although officially classified as a desert, with precipitation approaching that of Death Valley, even the untrained



Desert terrain at Nevada Test Site.

eye can pick out the many varieties of plant life that abound, such as cattails, creosote bush, cottonwood trees, and the Joshua Tree (yucca cactus). The effects of nuclear testing on the vegetation of NTS have been relatively minor, although the outward appearance of the perennial vegetation has often changed.

The animals of the test site are almost as variable as the plants. Unfortunately, most people think of the desert as an immense wasteland of drifting sand, populated by centipedes, scorpions, awesome spiders and reptiles—all dangerous and deadly. These exist at NTS, but so do a number of other animals of less questionable character, such as the kit fox, kangaroo rat, tortoise, mule deer, bobcat, and even the western

spotted skunk. The effects of 11 years of above ground nuclear tests, suspended in 1962, have yet to produce the legendary "Ten-Foot Giant Frog."

Although the primary mission of the Las Vegas Resident Office is to support the Defense Nuclear Agency's underground nuclear testing program at NTS, the resident office itself is collocated with the Department of Energy's operations office in Las Vegas, not far from "The Strip." Las Vegas is the undisputed entertainment capital of the world, which accounts for the fact that tourism and conventions are the major industry in the city. The combination of legal gaming, top entertainment, and year 'round outdoor recreation draws an average of 25,000 visitors daily. Gambling is not the

only recreation that can be found in the area. Las Vegas is the hub of the scenic Southwest with Hoover Dam, Lake Mead, Lake Mojave, and the Colorado River offering year 'round fishing, camping, boating and water sports. Nearby Mt. Charleston has skiing, picnic and camping facilities, and the Valley of Fire is a photographer's paradise. A few driving hours away are Death Valley, Zion, Bryce and Grand Canyon National Parks.

With two distinct worlds—the desert and the bright lights of the Strip—an assignment to the Las Vegas Resident Office provides pleasant memories and enriching experiences.

Editor's note: Story submitted by the Las Vegas Resident Office of the 902d MI Group.



El Morro Fortress guards the entrance of San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico. The massive fort, begun in 1539 and completed over a period of two-and-a-half centuries, was one of the principal bastions of the Spanish empire in the New World. *(Photo courtesy of the Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration)*



Puerto Rico Resident Office

The Puerto Rico Resident Office (P-R-R-O) at Fort Buchanan is the southernmost 902d MI Group asset. A subordinate of the Atlanta MI Detachment at Fort Gillem, Ga., the office's nearest supervisor is 2,000 miles away.

Because of the distance, the P-R-R-O was developed in 1983 to solve a unique problem.

During a renaissance of violent terrorist activity in Puerto Rico in the late 1970s and early '80s,

American service members were assassinated or wounded when terrorists targeted them directly. Also, indigenous terrorists caused millions of dollars in damage to American military facilities and equipment.

At the same time, the flow of factual, timely data among U.S. Army channels was inadequate. Local Army and Air Force commanders, realizing they lacked an overall picture of the terrorist threat on the island, asked for help. After being briefed on possible solutions, the Fort Buchanan commander requested an operations security evaluation (OSE).

In directing the mission, the 902nd MI Group tasked selected members of the OSE team to examine the terrorist threat to all military personnel and facilities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Team members also were to decide if a resident office were needed on Puerto Rico.

During its two-week study, the 15-member OSE team conducted

one of the most detailed services of its kind, using background information gathered openly in the month-and-a-half before the survey. The result was a comprehensive evaluation.

About 10 months after the Fort Buchanan OSE, planners with the Department of the Army and INSCOM approved the Puerto Rico Resident Office, established officially on July 11, 1983, when the Special-Agent-in-Charge arrived. Throughout its three years of operations, the P-R-R-O has actively investigated and reported on the long-standing local terrorist situation.

(Based on information provided by the Puerto Rico Resident Office.)

At the 902d MIGP there's a time for



classroom training,



physical training



promotions,

**and
a
time
for
fun!**





Continued from page 10

American prisoners of war, even under some of the harshest conditions, eventually developed ingenious ways to communicate with each other. But what is known as the tap code became the standard form of communication because it was simple and could be used in a wide variety of situations. Thus, getting the tap code to newly arrived prisoners of war became a top priority.

The tap code is based on the following 25-letter arrangement of the alphabet with the letter "K" left out. The letter "C" was used whenever a letter "K" was

needed.

The first series of taps identifies the horizontal line; the second series the vertical column. For example, to spell "be" you tap once for the first row and twice for the "B," then once for the first row and five times for the letter "E." Longer pauses signify numbers. For example, 13 is one tap, long pause, followed by three taps. As prisoners became more proficient with the code, standardized abbreviations for some words were also worked out.

Prisoners at various camps were also able to send messages while they were emptying their toilet buckets (known as "honey buckets"). "As he [the prisoner] rinsed his bucket with water and scraped it with a stiff bamboo broom he sent a brief morning greeting to his fellow Americans with his scrapes and thumpings," is how retired Navy Capt. Jim Mulligan described it.

But emergency situations called for emergency measures. One way information was delivered was via the vocal tap code. Developed by then-Navy Capt. Jere-

miah Denton, the vocal tap code utilized coughs, hacks and spitting to send messages. A prisoner returning from an interrogation session might give a loud hack and one cough for the letter "Q" indicating the interrogation session involved quizzing or simple interrogation. Other letter combinations meant communications interrogation, biography interrogation, or other forms of interrogation.

Communications among prisoners in the various camps around North Vietnam were so ingenious that even written coded communications were routinely delivered. In one section of the "Hanoi Hilton," prisoners exchanged messages using a drop and pickup system.

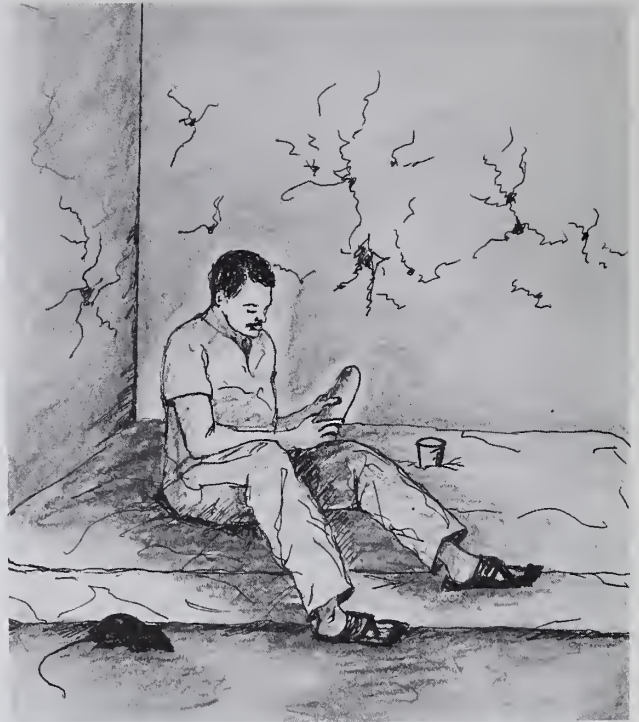
Mulligan wrote: "Communication was the linchpin that governed all POW resistance activities . . . the communications network was so effective that the senior American POW established the release procedure, whereby POWs would go home, sick and wounded first, then in order of shoot-down."

Code Block

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	F	G	H	I	J
3	L	M	N	O	P
4	Q	R	S	T	U
5	V	W	X	Y	Z

POW food— no gourmet cooking

By Sgt. Maj. Rudi Williams
American Forces Information Services



Many former American prisoners of war called food in the North Vietnamese prison camps "terrible," but Army Master Sgt. Jon R. Cavaiani viewed it as a "saving grace." "It wouldn't have passed USDA standards, but it would keep you alive...."

At breakfast, every prisoner got his own little teapot and half loaf of French bread. "Somebody passed a tea bag over the water and called it tea," said former POW and Medal of Honor recipient Cavaiani.

"Sometimes the bread was rancid," said Cavaiani, who lost 106 pounds during his 23 months of incarceration. "It had a little bit of everything from rat feces to string and cockroaches in it. But after a while, you made up your mind that you just ate it and didn't look. The North Vietnamese soldiers were eating the same thing.

Cavaiani has acquired a taste

for such gourmet delights as Chateaubriand, veal scaloppine and his special homemade pizza. But his favorite meal in the "Plantation Gardens" POW camp in Hanoi was the garlic spiced broth from boiled fresh spinach his captors call "soup."

"The lunch menu consisted of whatever vegetable that was in season and a loaf of French bread," he said. "The stock from the boiled vegetables became your soup."

"Can you imagine eating pumpkin for two months, potatoes for two months, spinach for two months and kohlrabi (a turnip-like vegetable with stems all over it) for two months?" said Cavaiani. "I had an allergic reaction to kohlrabi."

After his capture, it was 42 days before he reached the "Plantation Gardens." "I ate a rice ball a day (about the size of a baseball) and a

teaspoon of ground salted fish," he said. "The North Vietnamese soldiers ate a half teaspoon of fish and a half rice ball."

His main staple for dinner in the camp was plantains, large cooking bananas, which were served about 4 p.m. "You got a little bit of egg on special occasions—I craved eggs," said Cavaiani.

"We got two meals on Sunday, rice with sugar in the morning—sort of like grits," he continued. "There was very little meat. On holidays, theirs and ours, they would give us buffalo meat and pork. They brought us into their celebrations, too. You might even get a beer."

"We celebrated the Fourth of July, Christmas, Tet—all the holidays, except Thanksgiving, because they didn't think we had anything to be thankful for," he said.

***"But after a while, you made
up your mind that you just
ate it and didn't look."***

CHAMPUS reform on the way

By Hal Haskins
American Forces Information Service

The Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services is too costly and too complex for both those it serves and the Department of Defense, Dr. William Mayer, assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, recently told members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"CHAMPUS expenditures have been rising faster than private sector health care costs, and its administrative complexities and costs to our beneficiaries continue to be the source of most complaints we receive about our system," Mayer said, presenting DoD's proposed reform of the CHAMPUS system.

A key feature of DoD's CHAMPUS Reform Initiative is to award three fixed-price, "at-risk," contracts, covering the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. The "at-risk" feature means that the contractor would lose money if unable to provide the necessary care at an agreed price. These contractors will assume financial responsibility for virtually all health care services provided under CHAMPUS, as well as administrative processing and paperwork.

Voluntary program

A voluntary enrollment program, called "CHAMPUS Prime," will be offered to beneficiaries. Under this program, medical care will be provided without the normal CHAMPUS deductibles (\$50 per person and \$100 per family) and co-payments (20 to 25 percent of the medical bill), although the providers of health care may be allowed to charge a nominal per-visit fee.

The current CHAMPUS system will still be available for those who do not want to enroll in the Prime system, and beneficiaries may continue to use military hospitals on a space-available basis.



The first step in implementing the reform is already under way. A "draft request for proposals" went out June 20, asking health care contractors for comments on the preliminary design of the new system. The responses will be used to fashion the formal requests for proposals, expected to go out this fall. DoD plans to award contracts next spring and have the system begin its first phases of operation in the fall of 1987.

Objectives

The draft proposal request sent to potential contractors outlines five principal objectives of the CHAMPUS Reform Initiative:

- ☐ Better coordination between the military and civilian components of the Military Health Services System to correct system inefficiencies and assist beneficiaries in obtaining appropriate care;
- ☐ Improved access to services, particularly primary and preventive

care, by establishing an affordable alternative to overcrowded military treatment facilities;

- ☐ Contained costs for CHAMPUS, now too expensive for both beneficiaries and the government;

- ☐ Assured quality under CHAMPUS, which now has little quality monitoring of the care provided by thousands of civilian physicians and other health care providers; and

- ☐ Simplified procedures under CHAMPUS, which now has complex paperwork and long delays in paying claims.

Cost reduced

Mayer said the new system, in addition to reducing costs and providing better care, "will establish a vital partnership between the military and civilian components of the military health services system to ensure that we can meet wartime readiness and improve peacetime health care services."



Facts, figures and names

Number of new fighter and interceptor aircraft produced by
the Soviets since 1981:

3,800

Number of presidents who died on Independence Day:

3

(Jefferson, Adams and Monroe)

Number of U.S. pilots trained for World War I:

more than 10,000

Year "Taps" was officially adopted by the Army:

1874

Percent of new recruits who scored average or above average
on enlistment test in fiscal 1980:

65

In fiscal 1985:

93

Top U.S. fighter ace of World War I:

Eddie Rickenbacker

(26 victories)

Number of Americans still listed as missing in action in the
Korean War:

8,177



Tellman throws switch

In Turkey on July 8, 1986, Governor S. Ergun Ozakman of the Sinop Province, invited Col. David W. Tellman, Commander, Field Station Sinop, to accompany an official party to a dedication ceremony.

The ceremony marked the beginning of rural electrification to the small mountain village of Hatip. The village, located about 30 miles from Sinop in the Ayancik District, was decorated with banners for the occasion. Most of the village population of some 300 was on hand to celebrate.

A 3-piece band played while elementary school children sang the Turkish national anthem.

During the ceremony, Col. Tellman, taking pictures, changed locations frequently to obtain the best vantage point for his pictures. During one of these location changes, he was surprised when Governor Ozakman asked him to come forward and throw the switch for the new electrical system.

Surprised, and with camera in hand, Tellman approached his host. He was asked by the Turkish Governor to take the oil lamp, placed behind the red cloth, and give it to one of the older peasant women to mark the passing of an era.

He then pulled the large switch on the circuit box. The lone light bulb on the circuit box shone and cheers from the crowd went up. The village of Hatip had now entered the age of electricity.

Tellman remarked, "I've lived a lot of my life in the space age, but now seeing the anticipation and happiness on the faces of the villagers is indeed a memorable one. Never in my life will I forget this day."

Tellman continued, "Nor will I ever forget the warm-hearted people of Sinop."

Editor's note: Story submitted by Field Station Sinop.



AS HATIP VILLAGERS look on, Col. David W. Tellman, then commander of Field Station Sinop, cuts ribbons in ceremony bringing electricity to the village.

'Battle of the Sections'

By 1st Lt. Tonya Bridges

The 902d MI Group's Team 1, coached by Maj. Marion J. Gossard, edged out the other Fort Meade INSCOM units by taking home the trophy to claim the overall title in the recent INSCOM 1986 "Battle of the Sections" competition. The Operations Group finished in second and third places.

The "Battle of the Sections" is an INSCOM post-wide competition that includes events like run relays, egg-and-spoon relays, obstacle course, the water-bucket relay, and the tug-of-war competition.

The run relays, which included 750-meter, 500-meter and 250-meter runs, were the most popular events during the picnic. With top runners like Maj. Marion J. Gossard, Capt. Al Berry, SSgt. Charles J. Rydzy, SP4 Jada Monroe, and PFC Brett A. Kuchel, how could the 902d MI Group lose?

"Competition and unit participation generated team spirit,"



ABOUT TO GET WET—Sgt. Carl Buckland Jr. (front), SFC Santiago Menchaka, PFC Jerald Shaefer, PFC Karen Fields (hidden) and SSgt. James Blackmon of the 902d's Team 2 start the water-bucket relay during the 1986 "Battle of the Sections."

stated Berry, a sports-active person and one of the members on the winning team.

"To win is a great feeling of accomplishment," said Kuchel, another sports enthusiast.

FS Augsburg officer becomes NSA fellow

Maj. Walter V. Walsh, until recently at INSCOM's Field Station Augsburg, has joined the National Security Agency Director's Fellowship Program for 1987. He and four other fellows will represent the Armed Services and civilian employees of NSA during the next year.

Walsh, the only Army member of the 1987 fellowship program, is assigned to INSCOM's CONUS Military Intelligence Group at Fort Meade, Md.

The NSA Director's Fellowships Program develops the leadership

potential of military and civilian members of the cryptologic community, according to officials at the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va. Fellows report to and receive project assignments from the NSA director, Lt. Gen. William E. Odom.

Upon completing the fellowship, Army officers are better prepared for leadership of Army cryptologic units, management positions at NSA and other key roles in Defense Department cryptologic efforts, officials said.

A MILPERCEN board convenes

each January to choose Army nominees for the program. NSA's director makes the final selection of fellows.

Army majors and lieutenant colonels with training and experience in signals intelligence and electronic warfare (35G, formerly Specialty Code 37) who are interested in being considered for NSA fellowships should write to the Commander, USA MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-OPF-M, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0400.

(USA MILPERCEN News Release)

Redstone promotes oldest Lt.

By CWO4 Ervin Cheatwood

The Redstone Military Intelligence Detachment, MI Battalion (Security), 902d MI Group, at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., may have lost a unique distinction when Douglas W. Ahlvers was promoted to captain.

Smiling, with captain's bars in place on his shoulders, Ahlvers commented, "I'm glad that I was promoted to captain. Before that I was a 35-year-old lieutenant, probably the oldest in INSCOM."

Even if the Redstone MI Detachment did have "the oldest



Capt. Douglas W. Ahlvers has captain's bars pinned on by his wife Connie, and Maj. William B. Brady, Redstone M1 Detachment commander.

lieutenant in INSCOM," they had "one of the best."


Ahlvers was the first officer in the Redstone MI Detachment to be promoted twice; his promotion to first lieutenant was in 1983.

He is unique in other ways. He speaks Spanish, French and Chinese. He enjoys learning and speaking foreign languages, and it promises to keep him busy for the rest of his Army career.



68 years

From left, MSgt. Steve Crump, SGM Jerry Turner and MSgt. Bob Mencher enjoy their 'hail and farewell' program at the Wannsee Lake Recreation Center. Field Station Berlin recently said farewell to the three soldiers who had over 68 years combined service. Crump, who served with the Army for just over 20 years, retired near Fort Devens, Mass., and plans to enter the field of business management. Turner, after more than 26 years in the Army, retired in Warner-Robins, Ga., said he plans to open a travel bureau and "never see another snowstorm." Mencher, who had 22 years of service, retired in Berlin where he plans to live for a few years. (Story material submitted by SFC Paul E. Clark; photo by SP4 Dorothy Foerster)



Autobiography of a Marathon runner

By SP4 Kim Bricker

I am a marathon runner. I compete in area road races, ranging from five to 25 kilometers.

To date, the longest race I have competed in is the 15-mile Distance Classic, Charleston, W. Va. There were 3,000 runners in that classic and I placed in the top ten for women.

I've run many 10K (6.2 miles) races and have run a sub 38:00.

I'm training for, and have high hopes in winning, the JFK 50-miler in western Maryland; this marathon takes place on the Appalachian Trail in late November.

Daily, I run 10 to 15 miles with longer runs on weekends; also, I have an avid interest in triathlons.

My future ambitions include competing in the Western States 100-mile Pike's Peak run and in some of the major marathons such as Boston, New York or Chicago.

Top soldier picked at 902d

SP4 Julie L. Marshall was selected as Soldier of the Year at the 902d MI Group.

She was one of five soldiers competing for the group honor. Of the participants, she demonstrated the highest degree of professionalism, dedication, and leadership abilities throughout the tough, but challenging competition.

She demonstrated soldier skills by winning both the Soldier of the Quarter and Soldier of the Year competitions at the battalion level.

Marshall has an outstanding record of accomplishments. Prior to her military career, she graduated from North Park High School, Walden, Colo., as a member of the National Honor Society. In the military, she graduated top of her AIT course at Fort Devens, Mass., and she is a graduate of

**'I am proud to be
a soldier and a
member of the
Deuce.'**

PLDC, Fort Dix.

Her awards and decorations include the Good Conduct Medal, the NCO Professional Development Ribbon, and the Army Service Ribbon. She is currently enrolled in the Army Pre-Commission Correspondence Course.

"Competing at Battalion, Group and INSCOM level was indeed worthwhile," she said. "The preparation entailed a lot of hard work, but I enjoyed it. I am proud to be a soldier and a member of the Deuce."

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